

Vulcan Advocate

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PROVINCIAL SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Shows Ferrodale School to Be in Enviably Position

The report of School Inspector Jno. W. Russell has just been received by the secretary-treasurer of the Ferrodale school. It is a splendid report, showing the school to be in a good position both as regards teachers and equipment. Particular praise is given to the appearance of the buildings and grounds which are pronounced as 'excellent, a credit to the school board, and the gardens and tree cultivation are spoken of as very commendable. In regard to the work being done by the principal, Mr. W. A. Howes, the report says: "Mr. Howes, has during the time he has directed the policy of your school, rendered valuable service to the district. There is a good tone in his room and an indication of a school spirit which is essential to successful effort."

The work of Miss Tector in the Intermediate room is also highly spoken of the report saying that "Miss Tector is doing good average work. The tone of the room is good. The pupils are interested; a good spirit prevails. Very favourable progress being made."

"Miss Loftis is doing excellent work in your school," says the report in regard to the primary room. "She has a very pleasant manner with junior pupils and remarkable power to enthuse and interest. The tone of the room is excellent. You are fortunate in having a teacher of Miss Loftis ability in charge of your primary room."

The report calls the attention

Vulcan to Celebrate on July 1st

Notwithstanding the fact that July 1st falls on the busiest day of the week, Saturday, the annual celebration will be held on that day. Ever since Vulcan was big enough to celebrate at all, July 1st has been the day, and so it will be this year, enhanced by its patriotic associations with the Empire being at war.

The directors are keeping this latter fact in view, and although it is too early to make a definite statement as nothing has been definitely arranged, it is fully expected that this year's celebration will be the best yet. Many of the features of past affairs, such as a baseball game, sports for old and young, and horse racing will be included in the programme, but those in charge of it are expecting to be able to shortly announce that there will be other events of real up-to-date interest.

of the board of trustees to exert as far as possible a wider influence to increase regularity of attendance at school. The newly added extension to the school was very favourably commented upon.

Vulcan vs. Lomond

Vulcan's first ball game of the season is scheduled for Wednesday May 24th, when the Lomond team will visit them. The game will be played on the Agricultural grounds, game called at 2-30, sharp.

Vulcan May Have Stampede in June

Although nothing definite has been arranged, there is every possibility of Vulcan having another stampede this year, to be run by private enterprise and not the Agricultural Society.

The Gleichen stampede is billed for June 14 and 15, and there is to be a stampede at Lethbridge at the end of the month. With these events two weeks apart, it is thought that the same riders can put on a show here on their way from Gleichen to Lethbridge.

The suggested date for Vulcan is about June the 21st, but that is only conditional, pending definite arrangements.

Loma Football Team Organized

The Loma football team has been organized for the 1916 season, with Dr. Stanley of High River as patron, E. Steiner hon. president, John Fox president, C. H. Campbell secretary and Mr. Powell captain.

Any other team looking for a good game is asked to get in touch with the secretary. Matches can be arranged.

A barn dance will be held at Mr. E. Steiner's on Friday evening of this week. The tickets are \$1 and the proceeds are to go towards the Loma school piano fund. There will be good music, and supper will be provided.

H. McLean has been spending a few days in Calgary.

Armada News

The Armada Social Club has postponed the Patriotic concert and box social until June 2nd, owing to the artists not having yet attained the polish for which this community is noted.

The teacher and scholars spent Arbor Day in an appropriate manner, of which the grounds of the school will bear testimony anon. It would be very much appreciated if the parents would pay a visit to the school and let the teacher see that they have a live interest in the work that is being done there.

T.M. Wilson is fencing his pre-emption, George Storer being chief digger and setter.

Mr. Stewart is also fencing his pre-emption. Cattle with a roving commission will have to take out new papers.

Armada has a new town well, 35 cents a barrel cheaper than Lomond.

Don't forget the box social and concert on June 2nd. Don't be too busy to come out and do your bit. You will be surprised at the talent exhibited at the concert. There will be a farce comedy entitled 'A White Shawl'.

Mr. Reis, the pastor, has returned.

Rexall '93' Shampoo Paste cleanses the hair and scalp imparting a lovely gloss. 25c tins. Sold only by the Rexall Drug Stores.—D. C. Jones druggist.

Messrs. R. E. Dodds, N. Hanna, A. G. Spooner, A. G. Dickinson, R. Walker, and E. Brown, made a fraternal visit to the Masonic Lodge, Nanton, recently.

Special U. F. A. services will held on Sunday May 21st at Vulcan, and at the following school houses:—Alston, 11 A. M., Harvey, 3 P. M., Auburn, 7.30, P. M.

Rev. Allan Preaches Farewell Sermon

Last Sunday the Rev. D. K. Allan preached his farewell sermon to his congregation in Vulcan, and there was a very large congregation present.

Mr. Allan, in his address, reviewed his work in Vulcan during the past four and a half years he had been here. He traced the growth of the Church and Church work from the beginning, when services were held in the Ferrodale school house, down to the present day. At the outset, he said, there were but a few persons who had faith in the town as a centre for the church, but these few persisted in the work until they had realized what they considered to be the filling of the needs of the district. A manse had also been built, and in every way work had grown and expanded as time went on.

Mr. Allan then referred to his own work, and said that all material advancement alone did not satisfy him, the question he asked himself as he reviewed his work in Vulcan was, had he done what he took to be his duty, and done it well. After consideration, he had arrived at the conclusion that he had preached the Gospel of Christ as he had received it and to the best of his ability.

Snake Creek News

There are several new cars in this district, Mr. Geo. Burns, Mr. J. Clifford and Mr. Dewitt each having purchased one.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Johns, Mr. Chas. Hoisefield and Miss Irene Olsen of Brant visited at George Leahy's on Sunday.

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. H. Beason on May 14th, a son.

Mrs. Ernest Robinson has had a severe attack of appendicitis, but is better now.

Roy Adam went to Brant on Saturday to spend a week or so with friends.

Mrs. W. Shirk and Miss. Lilian Olsen visited at the half diamond LH ranch on Sunday.

Several people from this neighbourhood attended the dance at Queenstown on Friday night and report having had a good time.

Bessie is learning to run an Overland now.

Dick Neil met with an accident recently. His horse jerked away from him, causing him to step in a hole and sprain his knee. He is improving now.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper's guests have returned to Calgary.

Mr. John Hudson has purchased a section in this neighbourhood and is improving it. He intends to move on to it soon.

Mr. A. J. Flood has been appointed census enumerator for districts 8 9 10 in the Bow Valley riding, which run from the Snake Valley west to range 18, and north to the Big Bow from township 16.

Ladies and Gents Panama hats just opened up at McIntosh's.

Buy a pair Peabody's Overalls at McIntosh's, selling agent for Vulcan.

Inspector Tucker was in town this week.

I am delivering 12 quarts of milk for \$1.00.

J.C. Graham, Hillside Dairy, Vulcan.

VULCAN COUNCIL HELD MEETING TUES. LAST

U. F. A. Sunday Observed May 21

The Vulcan Presbyterian Church, in unison with the province-wide movement for a U.F.A. Sunday, is devoting the evening service on Sunday May 21st to a special service for farmers and the farming community.

The pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. S.B. Kerr, of Okotoks, who comes to preach the pulpit vacant as Mr. Allan is removing to Coleman to take up the call which has come to him from the Institutional Church there.

A special invitation is heartily extended to all farmers and others throughout the district to attend Church on Sunday evening. There will be special music, and the addresses will be fitting to the occasion. Mr. S. Colwell, the president of the local U.F.A. will also speak.

Following the service there will be a meeting of the congregation to consider filling the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. Allan.

All Rexall Druggists, everywhere, guarantee Rexall Orderlies as a safe and gentle laxative. 15c and 25c boxes—D. C. Jones druggist.

Mr. James O'Brien of Brooks is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. E. McIntosh.

Decide on a 5 per Cent. Business Tax for the Village

The regular monthly meeting of the council was held on Tuesday evening last, all the councillors being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On a motion by Irving, seconded by Jones, the following bills were allowed:—Vulcan Advocate, 14.60; W. E. Butchart, 2.90; C. Terwilliger, 38.00; J.A. Lindsay, 4.95; J. Wolfe, 6.95.

Beyond this there was little business done. The most important was the consideration of a business tax on the rented business houses of the village, it being contended that heretofore business men who rented their premises did not contribute anything whatever to the exchequer of the village. Accordingly it was moved by Spooner and seconded by Irving that a business tax of five per cent of the annual rental of all rented houses of business be imposed.

A sidewalk account of \$35. was referred to the Board of Trade, the council having nothing to do with this.

Scorchers who would take advantage of the sidewalks for the purpose of working up speed are to be subdued, for in future all offenders in this direction are liable to a fine of \$10.00.

TIME FOR BEDDING PLANTS

Make your home surroundings attractive by planting a selection from our list of bedding plants.

	Transplanted per doz.	Out of Pots per doz.
ASTERS, in separate colors or mixed	25c	35c
BALSAM, mixed colors	25c	35c
CANTERBURY BELLS, a very popular biennial	25c	35c
CANARYTUT, white wellflowered stem	25c	35c
CARNATION, marguerite, mixed colors	25c	35c
FORGET-ME-NOT, biennial	25c	35c
GYPHOPHYLLIA (baby's breath) annual	25c	35c
LOBELIA, white or blue for border	25c	35c
MIGNONETTE, noted for its fragrance	50c	50c
NASTURTIUM, tall or dwarf	35c	50c
PANSIES, extra choice varieties	35c	50c
PANSIES, good varieties	25c	35c
PETUNIAS, extra good varieties	35c	50c
POPPY, California, annual	25c	35c
PHLOX, Drummondii, mixed colors	25c	35c
STOCKS, very best variety	25c	35c
VERBENA, one of the best bedding plants	25c	35c
WALLFLOWER, very fragrant	25c	35c

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Cabbage, early and late varieties 15c doz., 1.00 per 100. Red Cabbage 15c doz., 1.00 per hundred. Celery, late and early 20 doz., 1.50 per 100. Cauliflower, the best variety 20c per doz, 1.50 per hundred. Tomatoes the best varieties 20c per doz., 1.50 per hundred.

All the Vegetable Plants are transplanted and not grown too fast. Tomato Plants, out of pots 50c, 75c and 1.00 per doz. Cucumber Plants, out of pots 50c, 75c and 1.00.

We Take Orders for Shrubs and Perennial Plants.

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST

Excell. Remedies

VULCAN

All Kinds of

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

STRAWBERRILS and ASPARAGUS

THE 4X MARKET

HAIL INSURANCE!

The real test of a Hail Insurance Company does not depend on the statements of an Agent, nor on the advertising of the Company, but on the farmers' experiences in actual adjustments of losses, and we heartily invite you to read the many letters we have received from farmers who had losses last year in the

British Crown and Canada Hail

The two first companies to actually pay out on all losses in this district last year.

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

VULCAN

ALBERTA

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There was more decision than tenderness in his voice now, and Lady Ursula, after a moment's pause, during which she cast a swift look, now at her brother and now at her husband, turned quickly and went into the adjoining room without another word.

Lord Eastling beckoned Payne to the corridor.

"Why not here?" said the other, assuming now a definite air of bored astonishment at these strange proceedings. "Surely you don't want us to hold a conversation in the passages!"

"I want to speak to you where my sister can't hear what I say," said Lord Eastling, coming nearer to the other, and holding him steadily with his eye.

He had laid a slight emphasis on the words, "my sister," and this gave Payne his cue.

"As your sister is now my wife," he answered with equal emphasis, but still very coolly, "surely it is for me to say whether she is to hear what you have to say or not?"

"I don't think you will say so when you know why I have come," said Lord Eastling. "At any rate, I won't speak to you where we can be overheard. So come along."

Paul affected to be intensely disgusted and irritated with this obstinacy, but he threw down his hat and travelling coat with more petulance than apprehension. He played the game to the end.

Lord Eastling led the way out of the room, and then turned to see that Paul was following him.

"Where are we going to?" asked Paul, in a bored voice.

"Down till we come to some room where we can talk," replied the other abruptly.

They descended to the ground floor, where Lord Eastling opened the door of a dark sitting room, turned up the electric light, and then faced the other once more.

Paul was still as cool as a cucumber.

"I wonder if we may smoke here," he said as he took out a cigar-case.

"Better wait till you've heard what I have to say."

"Well?"

"I've come to take my sister back to England."

Paul appeared quite unmoved. He just raised his eyebrows.

"Will she go?" he asked softly.

"Yes. When she knows what I know."

"Indeed. And what is that?"

"I've found out that you kept us a good deal in the dark as to your antecedents—Mr. Tomkinson."

They faced each other, and Paul did not flinch. He just raised his eyebrows. His attitude indeed, would have seemed superb in his indifference if Lord Eastling had not known of his attempts to avoid this meeting. As it was, he knew that all this was just "bounce," and that the man had had plenty of time to prepare his reception.

But his acting—if acting it was—approached perfection. He stared at the younger man as if doubtful of his sanity, and then asked with perfect gentleness and courtesy:

"Why do you call me Tomkinson?"

"My name is Payne. You know it is." The younger man held his ground, although in spite of himself, he could not help feeling shaken by this complete self-command.

"I know that you call yourself Paul Payne now, but you were Tomkinson, Sydney Tomkinson—in other days," he ended, rather nervously.

Payne came over to him, and put his face, with its flashing, handsome dark eyes, close to that of the younger man.

"What other days?" he asked with great abruptness.

Lord Eastling collected his wits. Then he spoke out boldly:

"In the days when you were known as a forger," said he.

It was strange that he should have felt doubtful about the man's guilt until that moment, and that it was by no conscious look in Paul Payne's face that he now felt sure the indictment was true, but only by a slight hardness of the man's voice.

"Can you tell me where I was convicted?" he asked drily.

"You've not been convicted—yet," retorted Lord Eastling boldly.

"And have you no fear of the law of libel, when you come to me with such a tale?"

"None. You know better than to bring an action. In the meantime, you must let my sister come back with me."

Lord Eastling took a step towards the door.

"Don't you think," cried out Paul Payne, in a languid voice, "that, if such a story as yours were true, your best plan would be, not to make a fuss about this rumor you have got hold of, but to hush it up, for the credit of the family, your family as well as mine? It's the same thing now, you know."

The young man turned upon him furiously.

"It is not," he said. "You have wormed yourself into our house by deceit and fraud, and now you must understand that the connection is at an end."

"And how do you propose to separate me from my wife?"

"I have only to let her know who you are, what you are, to show you to her in your true colors, and there will be no further question as to your position with her. My sister is a saint among women."

"Perhaps you don't know much about saints," said Payne quietly. "But anyhow, it's never too late to learn. Come upstairs with me, and tell her all this, and ask her what she's going to do."

He was so confident, so cool, that Lord Eastling doubted for a moment whether his own influence would be strong enough to overpower that of this handsome rascal, who seemed so convinced of his own powers.

And he dreaded the task of telling his sister, of bringing such a hideous story to her in the midst of her radiant happiness in her love.

But it had to be done; and heavily, uneasily, he followed Payne back to the sitting room, where they now found Lady Ursula, her hat and coat off, sitting by the fire which had been hastily lighted.

It seemed to her brother as he followed Paul into the room that she looked more like a saint than ever, with her fair face a little drawn, a little sharpened, after the fatigues of the journey.

She looked up, innocent of any evil news, but puzzled still.

"Well, have you finished the famous talk?" she asked, putting out her hand on the sofa beside her, and leaning forward, with a smile hovering round her lips.

"Yes, my dear," said Paul gently. "We've quite finished. And now we've come to tell you all about it. Your brother, Ursula, wants to take you away from me."

She sat up, staring dumbly at him. "To take me away," she echoed, wondering.

"Yes, dear. He says he has found out that I am a forger, that my name is something, I forget what, but not Payne anyhow. And he says he is going to take me back to England, and to prevent your seeing me any more."

She had risen to her feet, and for a moment she stood uncertain, staring first into her husband's face and then into that of her brother.

And some glimmering of the situation came into her mind, for she knew by the expression of anguish upon her brother's face that he at least believed the charge he had made.

For a moment she seemed to hesitate.

"Are you going with him?" asked Paul.

For answer she put her hands on her husband's shoulders, and looked up, brave and confident, into his face.

"No," she said. "I am your wife, Paul, I'll stay with you."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Study Human Resources

Bureau of Social Research For the Prairie Provinces

In nothing, perhaps, has the new Manitoba government shown more vision than in co-operating with the other prairie provinces to establish a Bureau of Social Research. This bureau is now an accomplished fact and J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg, is director of the new welfare agency.

It will occur to most people that if the three governments had tooth-combed the west for a man to undertake this new work no more suitable man than James S. Woodsworth could have been found.

For years past Mr. Woodsworth has taken a keen interest in social questions. As superintendent of All People's Mission he came in contact with a variety of community problems, all of which stimulated his quick and ready sympathies. In particular, Mr. Woodsworth has made a close study of the non-English-speaking nationalities of Canada, and, what is more important, he has won their sympathy in a unique way. Mr. Woodsworth has travelled extensively throughout Canada, and particularly through the west, and he is familiar with the social problems both of town and country as few others are.

The inauguration of an inter-provincial Bureau of Social Research in Western Canada is a radical departure from previous ways of doing things, or, rather, of leaving them undone. The bureau will perform few if any administrative duties; its chief energies will be devoted to the gathering of concrete facts and information with regard to many of the questions upon which the three governments have constantly to legislate.

Last December, when an inter-provincial conference took place in Winnipeg to consider co-operative action in providing institutional accommodation and care of various classes of dependents, the question of securing the services of Mr. Woodsworth for an inter-provincial sociological bureau was also broached. It is no exaggeration to say that the representatives of all three governments were from the first entirely sympathetic towards the idea, and thus it proved an easy matter to come to a decision.

The Bureau of Social Research thus formed is now housed in the former deaf and dumb institute at the corner of Portage avenue and Sherbrook streets. Each of the three governments has agreed to make a modest appropriation towards the upkeep and work of this office. Being, as stated, an entirely new departure, the scope of the work and the exact form of organization will have to be worked step by step, but the general purpose, as outlined by the co-operating governments, is to make a practical study of community problems, with a view to promoting a more general interest in social welfare.

For some years the Ottawa commission of conservation has been devoting itself to a study of the various natural resources of the Dominion, such as water powers, forest wealth, soils, etc. The idea underlying the new bureau of social research is that it is at least equally important that the human resources of the Dominion should be conserved and that some body should be charged with the duty of investigation in regard to them.

It is expected that the bureau will, in time, be able to offer expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its social resources in the direction of more efficient citizenship. Community life in Canada has been allowed to develop in a more or less haphazard fashion and many gaps and incoherences have been left unbridged and unprovided for.

In the United States, where, to a large extent, similar conditions prevail, several of the state universities, through their extension departments, have attempted to meet the need. The work accomplished in this way in Wisconsin and in Iowa, to mention only two states, is well known. In Canada not a single university has, as yet, organized for social welfare work, though here and there are signs of an uneasy academic conscience in this respect. The greatest approach that we in Canada have to extension departments, as organized by Wisconsin and Iowa, is the town planning branch of the commission of conservation, of which Thomas Adams is the head.

As intimated, one of the duties of the bureau of social research will be to secure such data as will form the basis for sound and progressive legislation. The recent Manitoba legislation providing allowances for mothers was, for instance, largely based upon an investigation carried out by the Social Workers' club of Winnipeg. Work of this kind has been performed on a very extensive scale by the Legislative Reference Library, of Wisconsin.

It will thus be seen that the function of the bureau is twofold: (1) to secure information, and (2) to disseminate it. In the securing of information the bureau will co-operate with the various government departments, as well as with many different private agencies, supplementing the information thus secured by special investigation where deemed necessary or advisable.

In this way it is hoped that our various voluntary agencies will be more fully realized than has hitherto been possible. Bulletins will be issued by the bureau from time to time and the latter will strive to act as a sort of clearing house, to which any citizen can apply for information on any phase of social welfare.

Controlling the work of the bureau there is to be, in each province, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is completed two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy. —Winnipeg Free Press.

A Highland Regiment

The 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Now Rapidly Recruiting at Winnipeg

The 79th Cameron Highlanders, Canada, who are affiliated with the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, one of the most famous regiments in the imperial army, have been ordered by the militia authorities to raise two new Highland units. For this they require 2,000 men, and have already recruited 800. To secure the rest is needed the co-operation and assistance of every person of Scotch blood or descent throughout the west.

A preference is given for Scotch recruits, particularly Highlanders, but of course, this regiment is willing to enlist good men of other nationalities.

If a man signifies his intention to enlist he should get a medical certificate of fitness from a local doctor, and send it to headquarters, 202 Main street, Winnipeg, or to the adjutant, Minto Street, Barracks, Winnipeg. When application and certificate is received transportation will be forwarded, or if applicant cares to go at his own expense he should get a receipt from the station agent for his fare which will be refunded on arrival.

The battalions to be raised by the 79th shall be ranked as Highland units and will wear the kilt. They have a fine pipe band, excellent accommodation in the barracks, and a good organization, and the men of Scotch descent should find the Camerons more congenial than any other unit. There is this advantage in joining the 79th that owing to their association with the Queen's Own Camerons in the old country, the regiment here has a permanent standing which will continue, and such as no other western unit enjoys. Many of the other units now being raised will disappear after the war, but the 79th Camerons will continue, and men who join them will be associated with at least 20,000 others who have worn the Cameron tartan during the war.

Austria Wants Peace

People Hate the Germans Almost as Much as Their Enemies

A neutral who lived many years in Austria relates the following impressions gained during a series of wartime journeys in Austria:

"The terrible effects of the war are at once visible on arrival in Vienna. The large restaurants, brilliantly lighted at night and resounding with the music of orchestras were almost empty. Occasionally a few boulevardiers strolled in to take places at the tables, but rarely to dine there. At Vienna on a day when the fall of krone was particularly accentuated I was able to hear the lamentations of the public at the pay desks of various banks and the phrase constantly recurred: 'Germany has deceived us, Germany has lied to us.'"

"The constant news of victories spread by the Wolff Agency have no longer the desired effect upon the Austrian people. I heard the following remarks made by a high court official: 'If our armies were not so inextricably tied to the German armies we should have made separate peace long ago.'"

"Austria has in store for the Kaiser more than one surprise. For the moment, however, the Germans dominate the country and nothing more astonishing than the 'Germanizers' in Austria than to find that their allies detest them almost as much as their enemies."

"What ruined your business?"
"Advertising."
"How?"
"I let it all be done by my competitors." —Boston Transcript.

Two billions of lead pencils are made each year. Half of them are made of American cedar.

"B. P."

B.P. stands for Baden Powell. Known to every Boy Scout well. B.P. stands for "B.P.'s" motto—Meaning therefore that you've got to be prepared for everything. That the passing hour may bring. Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

When with your patrol you start, Like a good Scout, clean and smart, Be Prepared with everything: Paper, pencil, matches, string, Water, knife, and hatchet—all Ready for a sudden call. Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

Be Prepared to play your part When your daily work you start; Be Prepared and eager, too, Good and helpful turns to do; Be Prepared to conquer sin By the grace of God within. Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

Be Prepared with heavenly grace For the perils you must face; When your morning prayers you say, Draw your rations for the day. Endless trouble you'll be spared If "Prepared" be spelt P-R-E-P-A-R-E-D. Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

The Hold-over Flies

Swat the First Flies and You Will Have Less to Kill Later on

There are "hold-over flies" or "winter flies" which have been hibernating during the cold weather, and which wake up at the first warm sign of spring.

"Don't trust the cold to kill them," warns the North Carolina Bulletin. "Don't assume that they are dead when you find them lying on floors or window sills in unused rooms. They are playing possum, and will recover when the temperature rises. Clean up the house and give special attention to every out-of-the-way place where flies may lurk. Make sure that there is nothing left which may harbor their eggs."

If you don't adopt this strategy, and start now, here is what you may be up against, according to the computation of experts:

A female fly surviving the winter may be expected to begin laying eggs in April. Her progeny will begin laying in May. Their progeny will be laying by June 1. We may reckon on five crops by the first of October. The first crop alone is big enough, but succeeding generations quickly run far beyond the grasp of the human imagination. If all the eggs hatched and developed into mature flies, the offspring of that one fly would amount, by Oct. 1, to the appalling number of 131,220,000,000,000,000,000.

That number of flies, it is said, if caught and pressed compactly together,

er, would occupy a space of 250,000 cubic feet. That is to say, they would probably fill solidly, from cellar to attic, about ten ordinary houses.

Of course, the eggs don't all hatch, and the little larvae and pupae don't all grow up, and the adult flies don't all carry out this theoretical laying program. If they did, all other forms of life in the world would soon be buried under an overwhelming avalanche of flies, and all the foodstuff. In the world would be devoured by them. But the facts are impressive enough without this mathematical nightmare.

The moral is plain. Swat the first flies, and you'll have only tens to kill instead of tens of thousands.

The Dutch people occupy a country which contains 12,630 square miles—little more than one-tenth of the size of Great Britain and Ireland, the population being just over 6,000,000. Holland is not only flat, it is hollow. Hence its name—"Hollow-land." Along the canals the meadows are 10 feet or 12 feet, sometimes more, beneath the waterline. By the sea, at high tide, there may be a difference in the level of the soil and of the ocean of quite twenty-five feet or more.

Animal World states that the total number of horses treated by vets. in the hospitals in France, up to the end of July, 1915, had been 81,134; of these 47,192 had been returned as cured, 4,266 had died, 4,843 had been destroyed, and 1,842 had been sold, while 22,991 still remained under treatment.

Sunlight Soap

5c.

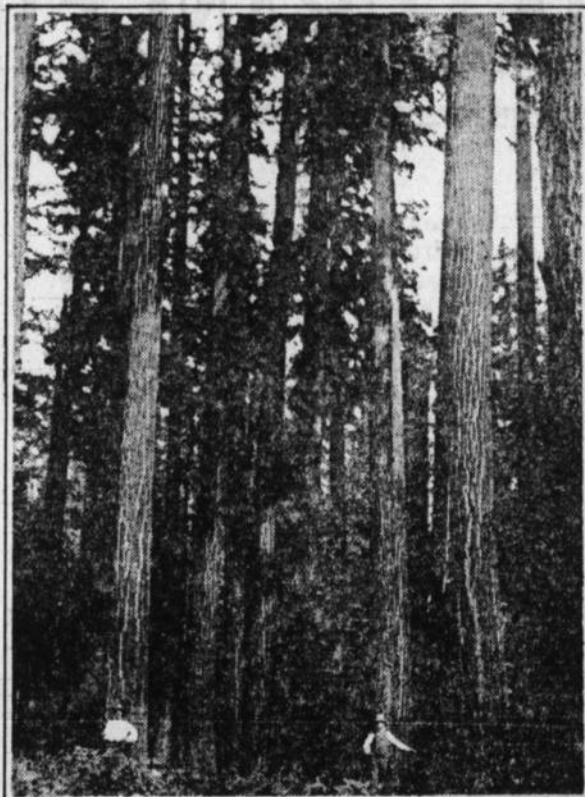
is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world —Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap. 14



Quality!

There is no finer cocoa produced than Cowan's Perfection Cocoa—rich in aroma, nourishing and delicious.

Destruction of Forest Areas



Before the Fire—A splendid stand of Western Canada timber, ready to give service as lumber, and to protect the water-powers so badly required in Alberta's irrigation system.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Lyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

W. N. U. 1101

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
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Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN, ALBERTA

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Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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Loans Arranged
Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

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Real Estate Agents

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THE VULCAN

ADVOCATE

One Year for \$1.50

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER - Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich
Farming and Ranching
District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; For-
eign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must
be added to cheques.

Great Britain's Financial Part.

Among the nations of the En-
tente there is a happy co-opera-
tion which is taking more defin-
shape after the various Allied
conferences, and each of the na-
tions engaged is finding itself
taking a more definite part in
some particular line leading to-
wards the final goal of victory.
After the first general rush to
arms against the invader, greater
measure of serious consideration
has entered into the deliberations
of the Allied councils with the
result that each nation is assign-
ed a definite part to fill.

As a result of this division of
labour and responsibility, to Great
Britain falls the greater task,
that of being the financial and
manufacturing partner of the
operations and the guardian of the
seas.

The recent figures produced at
the reading of the Budget by Mr.
McKenna, the chancellor of the
exchequer, give us some idea of
the part Great Britain is filling.
The estimated revenue for the
year, based on the proposals of
the budget, is \$2,545,000,000.
Actual revenue for the year, based
on the old system of taxation,
is \$1,685,000,000, which exceeds
by \$160,000,000 the September
estimate. The total indebtedness
on March 31st was \$10,570,-
000,000, of which \$1,844,000,000,
has been advanced to the Allies.
The deficit was placed at \$6,110,-
000, and the total financial assist-
ance given to the Allies is \$1,-
565,000,000, against an estimate
of \$1,772,500,000.

Although these figures are be-
yond the comprehension of the
average man, the number of
millions indicated will convey
some idea of how well the old
country has risen to the unfore-
seen duties of a great war.

Financing the Agri- cultural Society.

At a recent meeting of the di-
rectors of the Agricultural So-
ciety one of the matters up for
consideration was that of the
financial standing of the Society,
and a progressive programme
was outlined for placing things
on a better basis this year. One
thing in favour of the Society
this season is that there is noth-
ing like the payments to be
made. The well is practically
paid for as well as all the lumber
that has been used for the build-
ings.

But notwithstanding this there
has to be a better arrangement
for collecting money, and the di-
rectors have adopted a method
which they think will bear good
results. Everyone of the direc-
tors has taken upon himself the
supervision of a certain district
for the purpose of getting a bet-
ter financial support, and he will
canvass that district with a view
to getting the farmers to give a
little more generously to some-
thing which is entirely to their
benefit. In the past collectors
have been met with the retort
that the Society, being in Vulcan
was Vulcan's business, and not
that of the farmers in outlying
districts, and Vulcan must look
after it. This is all very well if
it was true, but it is not. A so-
ciety like the Agricultural So-
ciety belongs to the district and
the district ought to support it in
a uniform manner. Last year
the people of the town of Vulcan
gave and gave liberally, possi-
bly from three to four-fifths of
the money donated was given

by the storekeepers, leaving the
small balance for the farmer.
Now this is hardly a fair distri-
bution. The agriculturists are
bound to benefit by the Society
in their midst, the Short Course
School last year was one of the
benefits, and they ought not to
be backward in helping along a
concern which is to the particu-
lar benefit of no particular area
but to the whole district of a
radius of twenty miles, and it is
to be hoped that this year there
will be a more generous response
in order that the directors may
be relieved of much of the financ-
ing on borrowed money.

'Applied Christianity.'

The general move towards a
better and a closer understand-
ing between the farmers of the
province and the Churches, which
has its inauguration on May 21st,
is but one of the many signs of
the times, and the call of the
U.F.A. president to the members
of that organization is only one
of hundreds of voices which will
be raised in the near future. Not
only among ourselves in Alberta,
but throughout Canada and the
whole of the civilized world to-
day there is a restlessness, a han-
kering after something to replac-
ish and re-invigorate the every-
day life of the people, and every-
where one finds them in a state
of mental uneasiness, looking and
groping for something they hard-
ly know what, which will give
them a firmer hold on life and its
complexities and be something
more than a vague shadow of un-
confirmed conjecture; there is a
reaching-out in every walk of
life for the higher and the better
in humanity. Men are beginning
to realize that the common and
accepted mode of living is not all,
and that over and above it is
something nobler and more wor-
thy of achievement. And this
feeling is being heightened by the
strenuous and awful times
through which we are passing to-
day.

The call of the U.F.A. is one
of the many voices raised to an-
swer this summons to achieve
greater and more lasting things
through the co-ordination of the
material and the spiritual. For
want of a better name, perhaps,
it is alluded to as 'Applied Chris-
tianity', but whatever name it goes
by matters not; the true feeling
is there and the response will
eventually be great, worldwide,
in fact. The real aim of this
incessant stirring when it awak-
ens to a full sense of its strength,
will be that of a Christian Bro-
therhood, entrance into which
every man will claim as his birth-
right. It may sound Utopian, but
it is nevertheless true, and whet-
her it takes place this year or
next, or a thousand years hence,
the germ of the idea is stirring in
the minds of the people to-day,
and eventually it will be carried
to its fulfillment.

Notes

Even a casual observer can see
by the rate at which some auto-
mobiles are being driven into
town that it is none too early for
the council to get the Speed
Signs placed on the roads lead-
ing into town.

Every month brings the re-
minder to those who pay that
it is high time the Patriotic Fund
was put on a taxation basis in
order to make the man who isn't
paying come through with his
just contribution to the support
of the wives and families of
those who are doing the fighting.

Notwithstanding the high
winds that seem to have gone
after three weeks activity, there
is plenty of moisture in the
ground, and the fields are look-
ing nice and green, even the
stubble sown. The slight falls
of snow during the last few days
all help.

8 Specials In SHOES One Week Only Beginning SAT., May 20

We have all sizes, but will not guarantee
to have all sizes for the full week

- LOT NO. 1. Men's Work Boots. These are Amherst makes and new stock, worth up to 5.25, for 3.20
- LOT NO. 2. Invictus Fine Shoes. You all know what Invictus means, once worn always used. In all sizes, but don't wait until they are picked over, reg. 6.00 to 6.50 for 3.95
- LOT NO. 3. Ladies' Invictus Boots. There are only 35 pairs, all sizes, regular 5.00 for 3.95
- LOT NO. 4. LADIES' SLIPPERS. In dress slippers, patent, gun metal and patent toe cap, reg. up to 3.25 2.20
- LOT NO. 5. Misses' Boots. All sizes 11 to 2, only 42 prs. Worth at least 1.00 a pair more, for 1.95
- LOT NO. 6. Misses' Odd Lines of Slippers. Not all sizes of one kind, but all sizes from 11 to 2 in different styles, worth from 2.25 to 2.75 for 1.85
- LOT NO. 7. Children's Boots. sizes 8 to 10 1-2, in black or tan, out of our regular stock, but we have nothing else to offer and to make this week a hummer, these 2.50 boots 1.65
- LOT NO. 8. Infants' Shoes. 2 to 7 1-2, strictly high class and up to the minute in style, reg. up to 2.00 for 1.15

These lines are taken from our regular stock and our shoe reputation has already been made by selling INVICTUS, AMHERST and ECLIPSE Shoes

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN,

:-

ALBERTA

Vulcan Church is taking the
idea of Farmer's Sunday for next
Sunday. The sermon will be
preached by the Rev. S. B. Kerr,
of Okotoks. Every farmer and
his family are invited to the
services in the evening.

Despite the continual mention
of hard times, it is certainly
heartening to see the way in
which houses are being built in
Vulcan. The sound of the car-
penter's hammer are ever with us.

Thirty thousand women recent-
ly paraded the streets of Glas-
gow, Scotland, demanding that
prohibition be put into force. It
shows what would happen even
in Scotland were the women to
have the power of voting. No
wonder the suffragettes 'stay
with it.' The man who wrote
'Scotland with all they faults I
love thy still' is a little out of
date these days.

Dance on May 24th at Shimp
Hall given by the R. N. A. Tick-
ets \$1.50, 50 per cent for Red
Cross purposes—Klebe's orches-
tra.

LAND FOR SALE

The south half, section 32-
15-23, West of the 4th Meri-
dian can be bought very
reasonably.

Anyone interested in a
cheap "Half Section" or a
"Quarter Section" of fair
farm land should write to

C. Kemprud
Box 1
Atholmer, B. C.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F.
Richardson, Supt. Sunday School;
F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; R. L.
Elves, Clerk of Managers.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday
School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30
p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday
of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, Presi-
dent; Mrs. W. F. Jenejohn, Vice-
President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary;
Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the
Tuesday on or before the full moon.
Lodge of instruction two weeks before
regular meeting. Visiting brothers
welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00
p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.
Wm. Ritchie, N. G.
G. M. Whicher, Sec'y

Clarence Davis Auctioneer

Live Stock and Farm
Sales a Specialty
Champion, Alberta.

See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or
Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

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AND LOMOND

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER
Eastway.
Owner of horses branded on Left
Shoulder

THE Lineham Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Vulcan - Alberta

Lumber

Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors
and Finish

Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any
male over 18 years old, may homestead
a quarter-section of available
Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatch-
ewan or Alberta. Applicant must
appear in person at the Dominion Lands
Agency or Sub-Agency for the District.
Entry by proxy may be made at any
Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-
Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon
cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain
conditions. A habitable house is required
except when residence is performed in
the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his
homestead right may take a purchased
homestead in certain districts. Price
\$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to
reduction in case of rough, scrubby or
stony land. Live stock may be substituted
for cultivation under certain con-
ditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.
-64388

B. G. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit,
VULCAN - ALBERTA

FOUND—Behind R. E. Dodd's Livery Barn, on the prairie, a bone handled pocket knife. Owner can have same by applying to Corporal Harper, R.N. W.M.P., Barracks, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

Have you anything you want doing in the

PAINTING LINE

or CARPENTERING or
CHIMNEY BUILDING

If so, get

GEO. STAPLES
to do the work

PIANO TUNING
Piano Tuning by expert tuner, Calgary.
Make dates at Advocate office.

FOR SALE—Some good Strawberry Plants, raised in Vulcan district. \$2.00 per 100. John A. Gardner.

WANTED
WANTED—A car in running order. Will trade for 4-year and 2-year old mares. F. G. Mathews, Reid Hill.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whitcher, Vulcan, Alberta.

10.00 REWARD—Estray from N. W. 34 15-25, 1 grey and bay yearling colt and 1 2-year old colt. Grey colt has wire cut on leg. No brands. 1 red heifer 2 years old—no brand. 10.00 reward for recovery or information leading to same.—W. M. Bowie, Vulcan.

CONTRACTING INSECTS FROM PRAIRIE TREES

Chief Object of Destruction
Being Maple Poplar and
Willow

To counteract the activities of insects which have been doing considerable damage to prairie trees during the past few years, the Dominion entomologist, Mr. Gordon Hewitt, has issued a circular designed to instruct tree growers in the uses of insect destroyers. During the past summer these insects have been especially prevalent over a large portion of the prairie provinces, the chief objects of their destruction being maple, poplar and willow trees, which have been so widely used for shade and shelter.

The poplars and willows are frequently attacked by several species of leaf eating beetle, the most persistent of which are the Western Willow Leaf Beetle, the Streaked Cottonwood Leaf Beetle and several allied species which almost completely defoliate the subjects upon which they feed. The adult beetles hibernate beneath the fallen leaves in the fall and are ready to attack the leaves in the spring.

Manitoba maples in the provin-

ces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been particularly injured by the fall canker worm, 'Alsophila Pometaria Harris' during the years of 1914 and 1915. The adult form of this species usually appears in the fall, the wingless females ascend the tree trunks and deposit their eggs upon the bark of the branches and twigs. During the first warm days of the year, the spring cankerworm emerges from the ground and deposits its eggs in a similar manner to that of its ally.

The leaf-feeding beetles can effectively be controlled by spraying the infested foliage with arsenate of lead, or Paris green, early in the season, as soon as their first appearance is made and again in ten days, if necessary.

A remedial measure for dispersing cankerworms is found in banding the trees with a sticky preparation, thus preventing the caterpillar from ascending the trunk, or by spraying the foliage with poison while the larva is small. It is imperative that the trees should be sprayed while the caterpillars are small as they are much harder to kill when they are half grown. Lead arsenate is the most satisfactory for this purpose. It should be used at the rate of four or five pounds to 100 gallons of water,

the stronger mixture being used when the pests are partially grown.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is keenly interested in this branch of work, and would be pleased to receive new specimens of destructive insects. Packages weighing up to eleven ounces will be mailed free of charge if addressed to the "Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa."

The Pope will not work for Peace.

A Rome correspondent says that the Pope is of the opinion that unless peace terms are discussed between the belligerents themselves such a proceeding is useless. He has decided not to communicate with the Allies along conciliatory lines suggested by the Kaiser, emperor Francis Joseph and the kings of Bavaria and Saxony.

Discover Austrian secret Bases.

The Italians have discovered the secret submarine bases of the Austrians in the southern Mediterranean. They have been definitely destroyed. Enormous stores of tinned meats and other preserves, ready for the submarine crews, were seized.

Before You Buy Your Machinery

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope Anderson

These bear
Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN ALBERTA

We are Shipping HOGS
on Wednesday, May 17

PETER GILLISPIE

Suits Made to Measure
French Dry Cleaning
VULCAN, ALBERTA

ROYAL CAFE

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Jang Lin, Proprietor

No. 1

Timothy Hay

Always on hand

For Sale

Vulcan Livery

R. E. DODDS, Prop.

CASE

10-20 TRACTORS

Before placing your order for a small tractor see the above. Gives the best satisfaction of any tractor on the market.

GUY WALKER

Agent

Vulcan, Alberta

Binder Twine

Binder Twine is going to be scarce and high priced this year. Place your order now and protect yourself.

BINDERS

McCormick and Deering binders have all the latest improvements and are the best binders on the market. Ask the man who uses one.

G. E. HENRY

Office Phone 23. Residence 54
Vulcan, Alberta

EYE SIGHT

COMING—Dr. S. L. Tanbe the well known Eye Sight Specialist of the Tanbe Optical Co., Calgary will be at the D. C. Jones drug store on Tuesday May 23rd, and if there is anything wrong with your eyesight it would be to your interest to consult him and get the benefit of his 45 years practical experience. All work absolutely guaranteed to suit the eye the same as the test.

FOR SALE—Good pure Crown for Sale. Can be delivered every day except Sunday. Any quantity. Leave orders at Advocate office.

Judicial Sale of Farm Property

Under and by virtue of a Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. against Rose E. Hannegan there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 3rd day of June A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at Imperial Hotel, in the Town of Vulcan, in the Province of Alberta, by John Tompison, Auctioneer, the following property, namely:—

The North West quarter of Section 6, Township 19, Range 22, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, subject to the exceptions, reservations and conditions contained in the existing Certificate of Title thereof.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is a chocolate loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. The land is fenced with a barbed wire fence of 2 and 3 strands.

The said premises contain 160 acres more or less of which 152 acres are good arable lands and 8 acres hay lands and that 70 acres have been broken and cultivated.

There are situated thereon the following buildings:

House 26 x 28 feet.
Barn 16 x 32 feet.
Granary 8 x 16 feet.

The said premises are 21 miles distant from Vulcan and 20 miles distant from Gleichen. There is a Post Office at Eastway 4 miles distant from the said premises; and a school 2 1/2 miles distant from the said premises; and a church at Eastway 4 miles distant from the said premises. The said premises are easily accessible by good roads from Vulcan and Gleichen.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the said sale and also subject to the Reserve Bid. 10 per cent. of the amount of the purchase price will be paid at the time of sale and the balance as follows:

15 per cent. without interest into Court within 90 days from the date of sale and the balance with interest at 8 per cent. into the Court as follows:—25 per cent. in one year, 25 per cent. in two years and the balance in three years from the date of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Tompison, Auctioneer High River, or to Alec A. Ballachey of High River, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Dated at Calgary this 12th day of April, A. D. 1916.
Alec A. Ballachey, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved: L. F. Clarry, Master in Chambers.

IRVINGS Limited



**Our Wire will keep
the chickens out**

**GARDEN TOOLS
TOO**

If you don't want the chicken to play "old scratch" with your garden, buy some of our wire and fence them out. It will not only save your garden, but save you worry and work.

We are the live wires for garden tools and all kinds of hardware.

American Poultry Fence, per rod 75c
Also a few hundred rods of 5 wire all No. 9 stock fence at 30c per rod, at less than present wholesale price.

George Pettman

Vulcan,

Alberta

MR. FARMER Take Your Shares to MAC

His long experience on all kinds of plow work enables him to turn out only first-class work. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Horse Shoeing and General
Blacksmithing done in
Quick Order

Mac's Blacksmith Shop

G. McQUEEN, Prop.

Opposite Conlin's Livery Barn, Vulcan



The Rexall Stores
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

**Liggett's
Chocolates**

"The sweetest story
ever told"

your—
sweet-
heart's
choice.
Worthy of
the daintiest
lips—

Pure Chocolate coatings, pure fruit flavors,
carefully packed in attractive boxes.
A fresh supply of these delicious sweets is always on hand at the
Rexall Drug Stores 60c, 80c. and \$1.00 per lb.

D. C. JONES, Druggist

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Keep Your Harness Soft Strong Pliable Good Looking

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

will do it.

Keeps new harness new. Makes old harness look like new.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT.

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 14 Congrave Bldg., 163 Yonge Street
Toronto - Canada

Scout Services

Good public service continues to be rendered in various directions. The admiralty still find the Scouts of value for coast guard duties, and have lately raised their numbers to 1,800, and have also increased their subsistence allowance.

Nearly 7,000 Scouts of over sixteen have sent themselves to learn drill and marksmanship as the Scouts' Defence Corps, in case of their services being required.

Invited to replace the motor ambulance, which they sent to the front in the early days of the war, the Scouts, by doing a day's work apiece and handing over the takings, have contributed £3,000 to supply a new ambulance, and also some Y.M.C.A. huts, both at the front and at the base in France. These are managed by Scoutmasters and Lady Scoutmasters.

Couldn't Lend it to Her!

A small boy who was sitting next to a very naughty lady in a city street car, kept sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I have, but I don't lend it to strangers."

WISE HOSTESS

Won Her Guests to Postum

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

"They were always complaining and taking medicine." (Both tea and coffee are injurious to many persons, because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine). "I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the 'coffee' was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the 'coffee' she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made.

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

"I am doing all I can to help the world from coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 40c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

W. N. U. 1101

Hemming in Germany

The Only Way to End the War is to Enforce a Complete Blockade

Since Germany has forced this war upon us, we do not want to "hem her in"—as firmly as she hemmed Paris in during the siege of 1870-71. If the present policy—arrangements, rations and all complete—fails to hem her in, and actually allows her to import quantities of raw material for Krupp's, the country will insist that it be changed for another. We have repeatedly stated in outline what in our judgment an alternative policy might be. It would include a blockade of the whole German coast, an enlarged list of contraband—covering, for instance, magnetic iron ore for Krupp's—and an extension of the doctrine of continuous voyage from goods of guilty origin. There are difficulties about this policy, as there are difficulties about our present policy. There are difficulties about all policies which interfere with neutral interests, as every naval policy must do. But we doubt whether they would be greater than those which now exist, and we believe that the plan would do in substance, what the present plan does not, and that is "prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany."—London Times.

Men, and More Men

The call is for men, and more men, to defend our honor and safety; and we have little doubt that the response will show that the appeal is not made in vain. Military training, it must be remembered, directly improves physical stamina, and the whole country will be benefited by a general increase in vital and active force. So long as a married man knows that his wife will be looked after and his children's education provided for, every consideration of patriotism will urge him to give what he can in the service of his country and thus ensure the triumph of those principles of justice and truth and liberty for which we are contending in this war.—London Telegraph.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment today for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advocates Mixed Farming

Many Causes Responsible For High Living Cost

The commission appointed to investigate the high cost of living in Canada finds that the increase in the cost of living during the past 15 years, which has been practically 50 per cent., is due to the increase in the gold supply, which reduces the purchasing power of money; to manifold forms of extravagance and waste; to public and private, individual and social; to restricted supply following disproportionate urban development; to prevailing methods of distribution; and marketing of products; to higher standards of living by both rich and poor; to inefficient service and lack of vocational training; to the gospel of ease which has permeated the national life of the Anglo-Saxon race; to uneconomical household expenditure; and to the effect of mergers, trusts and combines.

Among the remedies suggested are the encouragement of land settlement; greater attention to mixed farming; increased production, with the standardization and improvement in the quality of farm products; together with co-operation in the distribution; the extension of the parcels post system, and the making of good roads; cheaper and more accessible working capital, especially for the farmers of the west; and a comprehensive system of vocational training to promote greater efficiency of service in all lines, and a better understanding of the fundamental principles of production, marketing and purchase.

The commissioners were Messrs. John McDougall, commissioner of customs; C. C. James, agricultural commissioner; R. H. Coates, chief statistician of the department of labor, and J. H. Vincent, deputy minister of inland revenue, and their work occupied over two years.

The man who is not on good terms with his mother-in-law is not living up to his opportunities.

Cure Children's Colds By External Treatment

Mothers Will Find Nothing so Speedily and Reliably as Old Time "Nerviline"

It's really a shame to upset a young child's stomach by internal dosing, when external treatment will so promptly break up a cold.

When your boy comes in after play with his feet soaking wet, his throat hoarse and sore, his little chest tight and congested, just apply Nerviline. Give him a vigorous rubbing over his throat, and put lots of Nerviline on his chest and rub it right in. To make Nerviline penetrate more quickly cover his chest and throat with a hot flannel bandage. This treatment WON'T fail. Your boy will be feeling better in half an hour, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have ward off perhaps, a cold, or grippie, or illness that might have laid him up.

Nerviline is mighty good for preventing colds and for breaking up a bad one, too. For general family use it cures all sorts of external aches and pains—you simply can't beat it. Try it for earache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, rheumatism, or lumbago. Wherever there is congestion, inflammation or pain in the joints or muscles, Nerviline will cure mighty quick. The large 50c family size bottle is so economical, so useful, it should be in every home. There is also a small 25c size. Dealers anywhere sell Nerviline.

The French woman who has received word of her husband's safety in a German prison camp, after writing 200 unproductive letters is a strong believer in perseverance and one of those who have profited by it.

Sultan Did Not Want War

Why the Turkish Crown Prince Was Murdered

The reason for the murder of the heir to the Sultanate of Turkey, whose veins were opened by professional assassins is now revealing itself.

The manager of The Levant Herald, a friend of the Prince, in his paper relates various scenes of violence that took place between the Prince and Enver Pasha. He says that the Prince refused to receive General Liman von Sanders, who was introduced to him by Enver Pasha on October 30, 1914.

The day after the treacherous ambush of Russian ships in the Black Sea, Enver Pasha proceeded to the Dolma Baghche Palace to inform the Sultan of the situation. The Sultan was aware of what had happened, and was talking about it with the Heir Apparent at the very moment that Enver Pasha was announced.

So soon as he appeared the Sultan stood up and exclaimed, "Why did you order the Russians to be attacked?" He thundered in an explosion of anger: "Am I, then, nobody here that such a thing can be done without my authorization? So it is actually the Germans who are masters in Constantinople?" "You will be killed like dogs," Enver Pasha replied, coldly. "It is the Russians who attacked. We had to defend ourselves."

"That is false," the Sultan interrupted forcibly. "I shall protest to the whole universe against the authors of an aggression that I did not order and that was carried out without my knowledge."

Enver Pasha, who had not foreseen an attitude so foreign to the Sultan's character, begged him to allow him to postpone his explanations till later, and went off without waiting for the Sultan's reply, but the Crown Prince went after him and said to Enver: "Listen to me. You and your accomplices are ruining Turkey. Beware of the wrath of the people. You will be killed like dogs." M. Galli, the editor, adds that the Prince had not ceased to protest in vigorous terms. That was his death sentence.

Yussuf Izzeddin felt that he was going to be murdered, and had consigned an envelope with his seal on it to six persons at least. This envelope was not to be opened until the contingency that the Prince had been murdered. The Prince was a friend of the allies.

Market For Flour In China

Milling interests in Canada are interested in developments in the Orient, which point to the fact that the Chinese people are changing over from the use of rice as an almost exclusive diet, and are now commencing to consume great quantities of flour. Mills are being erected in the provinces of Manchuria and Shanghai and other points in central China, and this is pointed to as ample proof of the growing importance of this industry. As the grain produced by the Chinese themselves is of a very inferior kind, there would seem to be exceptional opportunities for Canada, with her vast resources in this respect, to obtain a firm footing in a brand new territory, which cannot at least be developed to any large extent by any of the continental countries.

A Pill That Proves Its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver. Irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspepsia are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

John—The French have gained four hundred metres from the enemy. Auntie—How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas attacks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Sailor (who has slipped on a banana skin)—Torpedoed, by gum.

FATHER

Used to wonder just why father Never had much time for play. Used to wonder why he'd rather Work every minute of the day. Used to wonder why he never Loafed along the road an' shirked; Can't recall a time whenever Father played while others worked.

Father didn't dress in fashion, Sort of hated clothing new, Style with him was not a passion. He had other things in view, Boys are blind to much that's going On about 'em day by day, And I had no way of knowing What became of father's pay.

All I knew was when I needed Shoes I got 'em on the spot; Everything for which I pleaded Somehow, father always got. Wondered, season after season, Why he never took a rest, And that I might be the reason Then I never even guessed.

Saw his cheeks were getting paler, Didn't understand just why, Saw his body growing frailer, Then at last I saw him die. Rest had come! His tasks were ended, Calm was written on his brow; Father's life was big and splendid. And I understand it now.

—By Edgar A. Gues, in Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Father, what is a veterinary surgeon?" "One of those fellows at the pension office, my son, who examines the veterans for pensions."

Give a reckless man rope enough and he will pawn it for a drink.



May we send you a copy of our new book, "Deserts and Candies?"—practical—helpful—and free. Write for it to our Montreal Office.

221W

Dollars saved by Bovril

Bovril used in the Kitchen means dollars saved in the Bank.

It makes nourishing hot dishes out of cold food which would not otherwise be eaten. But see that you get the real thing. If it is not in the Bovril bottle it is not Bovril. And it must be Bovril.

No Dream

"Suddenly," said the man with a three days' growth of beard and an out of date necktie. "I found myself falling 400,000 feet into the depths of a bottomless pit." "Dreaming, I suppose." "No; just getting from under a corner in wheat."

An Oil Without Alcohol.—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

Crawford—If you go to war you're likely to be killed. Crabshaw—While if you remain neutral you'll probably be torpedoed.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

This is a good time to look over and repair all machinery, harness, and fences.

New Trench Cannon

The British army has given another sad surprise to its enemies.

It has installed and is already using a most effective trench weapon which is absolutely deadly to adversaries, and being automatically aimed by a periscope attachment, exposes those using it to no danger.

Some men are so cross grained in their disposition that it is all they can do to keep on good terms with themselves.

A Beauty Secret

To have clear skin, bright eyes and a healthy appearance, your digestion must be good—your bowels and liver kept active and regular. Assist nature—take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

"Mother Says We Couldn't Run The Farm Without

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It's downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy.

But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything.

"Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes.

"Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes, Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is a favorite in my home."

The 20 pound tin is convenient and economical for home use, although you can get "Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10 pound tins. Ask your dealer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, PORT WILHELM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—"Silver Glass" Laundry Starch.



YOU CANNOT AFFORD THE WRONG OIL

A GOOD lubricant in the wrong place is just as bad as a poor lubricant. For every part of every machine there is one right lubricant—and it is worth money to you to find it. It means less money spent for oil and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

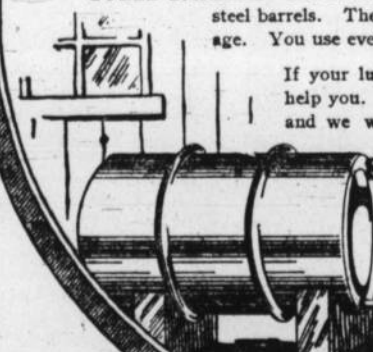
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.



If your lubricating problem gives you trouble let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

ENORMOUS CROP FIGURES SHOW SASKATCHEWAN'S PROSPERITY

PRODUCTION INCREASES 600% IN ONE DECADE

Last Year the Province Raised More Cereals Than the Total Production of All Canada in 1900, According to the Latest Government Figures

In 1905 the province of Saskatchewan produced 46,612,136 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—from an area under crop of 1,638,281 acres. Ten years later the same province produced, according to the latest Dominion government figures, the same crops to an extent of 334,336,000 bushels from an area of 10,962,000 acres. In 1915 Saskatchewan raised 104,000,000 bushels of these cereals more than the total production of all Canada in 1900.

During one decade the crop production of Saskatchewan, of these four staples alone, increased over 600 per cent, while the area under crop to these cereals increased something over 500 per cent. And this covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations.

When reference is made to the great fertility of Western Canada it is sometimes met by the argument that as the country becomes older the fertility will greatly decrease, as has been the case in so many other countries. It should be remembered that the soil of Western Canada is not the soil of the east. Prof. Shaw, one of the best known agronomists of the United States, after making an exhaustive study of soil qualities of Western Canada, said:

"One acre of average soil in the Canadian West is worth more than 20 acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow 20 successive crops without much diminution in the yields; whereas, the person who tills the latter, in order to grow a single remunerative crop, must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy an acre in the Canadian West."

But let us not try to prove the point by theories. Here are facts: In 1905 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan averaged 23.09 bushels per acre. In 1915 it averaged 28.54 bushels per acre.

The oat crop of Saskatchewan in 1905 averaged 42.70 bushels per acre; in 1915, 53.67 bushels per acre. Barley, 1905, 27.11 bushels per acre; 1915, 35.83 bushels per acre. Flax, 1905, 15.71 bushels per acre; 1915, 13.00 bushels per acre.

It will be noted that, except for flax, 1915 shows a substantial increase per acre over 1905, and this notwithstanding the fact that the 1905 crop was one of the heaviest ever reaped in Saskatchewan.

It is not contended that the permanent prosperity of Saskatchewan is to be built upon grain raising. The most fertile soil in the world can be exhausted if the process is continued long enough. But, as has already been said, grain raising covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations. Look at the live stock statistics:

In 1906 there were 240,566 horses in Saskatchewan. Now there are 667,443. In the same period the milch cows in the province have increased from 122,618 to 348,640, and other cattle from 360,236 to 573,021. Sheep have increased from 112,290 to 192,014, and swine from 113,916 to 329,246.

In 1907 there were seven cheese factories and creameries in Saskatchewan. They produced 15,000 pounds of cheese worth \$1,950 and 132,803 pounds of butter worth \$36,599. Returns for 1915 have not yet all been recorded, but the 23 creameries which have reported produced 3,831,300 pounds of butter valued at \$1,059,443. They produced ice cream and butter milk to a value of \$379,158—more than 10 times the total value of their butter production only eight years ago. Moreover, they have established a reputation for Saskatchewan butter on the market which has resulted in a demand that is practically inexhaustible. In 1915 52 carloads of butter were shipped out of the province, and the industry is just in its infancy.

These figures are sufficient to prove that Saskatchewan's prosperity is a very real fact, and that it is part and parcel of the agricultural development of the province. It is true that Saskatchewan has other industries which have contributed to the general prosperity, but it will be found that they are closely related to agriculture, and the success of the farmer has made their success possible, while at the same time they have contributed to the farmer's prosperity by enlarging his home market or providing his necessities. For instance, the province has an annual lumber cut of approximately 250,000,000 feet. This output affords a valuable local source of supply to the farmer, while at the same time the men and teams engaged in the industry consume his flour, oats, butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, meat and hay. The province's fisheries represent an income of \$150,000 a year, and of course it is impossible to record fish taken by farmers from countless lakes and streams for their own use.

Saskatchewan has a yearly production of about \$800,000 worth of minerals, mainly coal, which is largely consumed by settlers in the district in which it is mined. Even manufacturing has made a start in the province, and now distributes wages amounting to over \$2,000,000 yearly and produces finished products valued at over six millions.

Railway development has been closely associated with agricultural development. Steam railway lines in Saskatchewan have increased from 2,081 miles in 1908 to over 5,000 miles at the present time. With railway development have come cities, towns, and villages, supporting a large population every one of whom is directly or indirectly associated with the agricultural interest of the

country, and shares in the general prosperity due to the agricultural development.

Remarkable as has been the progress of Saskatchewan during the last decade, there is every reason to believe that the province is now only on the threshold of its prosperity. The disadvantages of pioneer days, with their lack of transportation, telephone service, good roads, schools, churches and markets, have been largely swept away. Years of experimentation, both by individuals, corporations, and governments, have added enormously to the agricultural knowledge of the country, and now any settler with an earnest desire to learn can quickly acquire the information necessary to success. Agriculture in Saskatchewan is no longer an experiment. Both in quality and quantity the products of the province are now big factors on the markets, not only of Canada, but of the world. And all this has been accomplished with 11,000,000 acres under crop out of a total of 93,000,000 acres in the province, suitable for agricultural purposes.

Horse Sense

Ability to Manage a Primary Requirement of the Successful Farmer

In Farmers' Bulletin 704 is an interesting section entitled, "Horse Sense," from which we quote as follows:

"Without horse sense there's a poor show for making a real money success of any kind. Without that faculty, otherwise called 'business ability,' industry, capital, credit, and even a thorough knowledge of the most approved scientific methods of agriculture, all will be of little avail. To qualify as a business farmer a man must be able to shape his work and change his plans according to changing weather, shifting markets, and up-and-down business conditions. He must be able to decide whether he can best dispose of his crop by feeding, or by selling on the market. In selling live stock or grain, the farmer must know enough of the actual value of his product to know when the local buyers are offering him a fair price."

"It is not enough to grow a good crop, or even to grow a good crop at a low cost. To make the big crop a business success, it must be disposed of as efficiently as it is grown—must be so graded and packed as to meet market standards, and so marketed as to bring the farmer the highest current prices."

In other words, managerial ability is a primary requirement of the successful farmer. As a rule, the farmer of today has a very practical and efficient idea of how to produce the crops. Through his experience, reading and observation he has acquired a very considerable store of knowledge regarding the best methods of cropping and feeding. Marketing rather than production is his perplexing problem and until that prime requisite, horse sense or business ability, is joined with the results of observation and experience, it will not be solved.

Trade the Sinew of War

Largely on Britain's Financial Help That Allies Must Rely

It is peculiarly necessary for us to put into the maintenance of our trade all the energies that can be spared from the military and naval efforts required for victory. For it is largely on our financial help that our allies must rely. Out of the 1,590 millions which may be our expenditure for the present year, our advances to them represent, indeed, about 420 millions, and next year we may have to find a still larger sum. We are finding, and shall continue to find, the money, and it means that we are trading it in goods, while we shall eventually be repaid in goods. For this purpose we are taxing ourselves now to the extent of a third of our own war expenditure, and have provided well over the interest and sinking fund on our borrowings. So far therefore, our trade has stood us in good stead. And there is no reason to doubt our ability to meet either the financial or the commercial strain in the coming year or later with equal success, under good guidance and management, and with a financial and commercial policy which meets the new conditions.—London Times.

British Soldiers Love the Water

At a meeting of the members of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers in England, Lieutenant R. R. Hebblewhite, in an address on "Sanitary Work at the Front with the Expeditionary Force," said: In no previous war had the sanitary organization been on such a colossal scale, or with a sanitary section attached to each unit.

In France the canals were great places for bathing, and it was no uncommon sight to see hundreds of soldiers in the water at one time. It was also common to see notices stating that a particular stretch of water belonged to a certain unit, and elaborate diving boards attached to the sides or rafts tied to the banks, and even goalposts and nets for water polo.

One scarcely ever saw a civilian in the water, but there were usually a considerable number on the banks, looking on with amazement and an expression which almost said, "The mad English."

Farm Colony For Returned Soldiers

C.P.R. Making Big Preparations to Place Returned Soldiers on Farms

In speaking of employment for the returned soldier after the war, President Shaughnessy of the C.P.R., said: "We have been giving this question the most careful consideration, and have just decided on a comprehensive plan of colonization which will be the largest of its kind in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as you know we have done some colonization in the world. The details of the colonization plan are being worked out just now, and when I tell you that it involves the preparation of perhaps as many as a thousand farms in Western Canada for occupation in the spring of next year you must realize the size of our undertaking. Our duty, however, demands that this great problem be met with the energy that it deserves. One of the most serious problems facing Canada today is the matter of handling the hundreds of returned soldiers after the war. Their military service will have unsettled and unfitted many of them for a return to ordinary clerical and sedentary life, and something will have to be done to enable them to obtain outside employment. The problem is further complicated by the fact that without doubt a very large number of men who will be mustered out from the British army will want to emigrate to overseas dominions, and provision must be made to properly take care of them and colonize them in suitable employment."

"The problem is one of such magnitude that it must be faced and solved by the British government, but the provincial governments and the large Canadian corporations must also do their part. Realizing that the crisis must be met and desiring to take its share of the burden of trying to solve this problem and assist the men who have fought the battles of the empire, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish in Western Canada colonies which, for the moment, we are calling Returned Veterans' Colonies, where men who wish to go in for farming can obtain improved farms on terms which in time will enable them to become land owners and create homes for themselves and their families. These colonies will be given distinctive names, probably with military associations, and will contain a sufficient number of families in each to insure social, school and church facilities, and in each case will include a central instructive farm under a competent agriculturist so that advice and instruction may be available for the colonists."

"Our experience in connection with the ready-made farm has been invaluable, and will enable us to avoid mistakes which are inevitable to new undertakings. The burden which we propose to carry will be no light one, as human nature is such that there are always fault-finders—always square pegs which will not fit into round holes. We have had such cases in connection with our ready-made farms, but on the whole the colonies established under the ready-made farm scheme have been highly successful; for instance, Sedgewick, which has a group of settlers of which Western Canada may well be proud. But we are prepared to face all the troubles, all the petty annoyances which occur in connection with this still greater scheme, realizing that it is our duty towards the empire to which we are proud to belong."

A New Hay Sorghum

Sudan Grass Meeting With Great Favor Among American Farmers

A recent addition to our crop plants is sure to prove of great value to the South. Sudan grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909, and no other importation ever sprung into favor so quickly. It is now recognized as the coming hay grass of Texas, and when better known in the southeastern states it will be almost as popular there. In the immediate Gulf coast region, however, it, like the other sorghums, is affected by the red-spot disease, which farmers usually call rust. At the present time the price of Sudan grass seed prohibits it from being generally used as a hay grass, but as soon as the quantity of available seed is greater it should become a recognized part of every farmer's crop in the northern two-thirds of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and in virtually all of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

It should be sown broadcast or drilled when the ground has become warm in the spring, at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in the eastern states and 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in the more western states. It can be cut with a mower and cured like any other hay crop. It should be cut about the time of full bloom. Two to three cuttings can be secured, and yields of 3 to 4 tons per acre may be expected. The hay is very palatable and at least as high in feeding value as that of Johnson grass. It is an annual and never becomes a weed in fields where it has been grown.—From Special Bulletin, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Beer, Glorious Beer"

Are poor people to go without sugar in their tea; poor children to be grudgingly jam on their bread; the health-giving supplies of foreign fruit to be cut off; cheap school-books to be doubled in price; cheap reprints of literature to cease; other necessary articles, such as furniture, to be restricted in supply and consequently raised in price; and all the time, while even whisky bows the knee, beer, glorious beer, is alone to lift an untroubled head over the storm, confident that whatever else the nation curtails, it at least and the profits of its trade will be sacrosanct? It is a curious position; and certainly makes one inclined to ask who really are our rulers in this country which proposes that it rules itself.—London Chronicle.

The Farm Help Question

Pay Liberal Wages and Provide Home Comforts

Mr. Wm. D. Platt, in a very interesting letter to the Breeders' Gazette, takes up the help question for the farmer and tells how he thinks it can be solved. He says:

"Before laying my pen down I must make one remark that applies to this North American continent. We require more farmers, more farm help, more girls suitable for farmers' wives, and more domestic help. If the farmers of this continent will do as Great Britain has done, provide married men with homes on farms, assist them to live cheaply by giving them milk, potatoes, beef, pork, and eggs at reasonable prices, they will produce families from which will come boys who know how to farm and girls who can help the boys make a success. We shall then develop efficient, contented help. We cannot run a farm to its full capacity without improved live stock. We cannot run a farm without sufficient and efficient help any more than we can run a factory successfully that requires skilled help by attempting to place children at the machines. There is nothing for the young man of today that offers a greater inducement than agriculture, coupled with improved live stock."

Let us suggest in this connection that it will pay well for the farmer to give good liberal wages and good, comfortable home conditions. Then, besides, men should get rid of the notion of drifting around from place to place. When they strike a good man they should stay by him as long as possible.

The Brown Mou e

Dealing With Improved Methods of Teaching in Rural Schools

The above caption is the title of a novel, written by Herbert Quick which attempts to awaken the rural communities to the antiquated courses of study in the rural schools and to point the way to the kind of schools that should be provided for the boys and girls in the country. The book also sets forth the difficulties met when a teacher or anyone else attempts to change the courses of study in our country schools. The presentation of the country school problem in the form of a story gives to this subject a different interpretation and we trust it will arouse sufficient interest in those guarding the destinies of the country schools to lead them to provide more suitable courses of study.

We have long realized that the country schools are not, on the whole, serving their districts with the greatest efficiency. The courses offered by many of these institutions are obsolete and should be revised to meet the requirements of the ideals and standards of the present century. There is no good reason why so many of the country schools should be as much as an oyster upon the subject of agriculture. So far as they are concerned, you might think there is no such occupation as farming. We would not belittle the fundamentals in our educational system, but these would not be impaired in the least by incorporating in the courses of the country schools a few subjects pertaining to agriculture. If done in the right way, the agricultural subjects would add materially in teaching the fundamentals, as every boy and girl in the country has a knowledge of the workings of the farm which can be readily used for illustrations and examples.

Mr. Quick points out the injustice done the boys and girls of the rural schools by not having their courses of study better adapted to their needs. We share in this opinion and hope the time is not far distant when those who are in direct charge of the country schools will see their duty and then have the courage to do it.

We Need Science

Scientific Industrial Organization Is Needed by Britain

Lack of adequate scientific equipment, coupled with lack of enterprise and adaptability, have been almost the sole causes in the past of the failure—where it has failed—of British commerce and British industry in the struggle with foreign rivals. No instructed person will say that the fault has lain entirely with the British merchant and the British manufacturer. It has not. The government can and ought to do much more than has been done in the past to maintain and push British industries. The banks can do much. And all of them working in conjunction on a considered and carefully thought out plan can do infinitely more than any of them alone. One of the main lessons of the war will have been missed if it is not realized that the commercial triumph of Germany has been due first and foremost, not to her traffic, not to her cheap labor, but to her scientific industrial organization. It can only be defeated in the long run by an organization equally complete and scientific.—London Daily News.

The Recruiting Problem

It would be suicidal folly to sacrifice essential military necessities to industrial claims which will not bear very strict examination. It is no less a folly to sacrifice essential industrial interests to military claims which have no other bases than a confused idea that every man with "two legs and two arms" can be made use of in some form or another in the army. So, in doubt, he can; but if it can be shown that he can be made of far more use outside it, the army, even for its own sake, is quite mistaken in accepting him. The combatants on one side and on the other are apparently determined to ignore it in practice. The fact remains that neither of the two elements in the recruiting problem can be ignored, and that it is only in a carefully balanced harmony of the two that any hope is to be found.—London Daily News.

BRITAIN MUST SECURE CONTROL OF AIR AS WELL AS THE SEAS

POTENTIALITY OF AIRCRAFT HAS TAUGHT LESSON

The History of the War Shows That Great Britain Must Create A Second Navy to Rule the Winds as the First One Does the Waves

State of Life in Berlin

Palace Windows Are Broken During Furious Rioting

A lady who has resided in Berlin all her life has just reached Manchester. Interviewed by a representative of the Daily News, she stated that the people in this country cannot have the slightest conception of the life of the people in the German capital.

"Only a fortnight ago," she said, "I saw the Kaiser. He is quite a different man from what he was. He looks just an old broken-down man. His cheeks are fallen, he is deathly pale, and his hair is quite grey. Although the fiction that he is suffering only from severe cold is carefully kept up, it is generally known that the Kaiser is suffering from cancer in the throat. He now lives at Potsdam when not at one or the other fronts—or, rather, reported to be there. The reason for his avoidance of Berlin will be quite obvious when I explain that the mobs have broken almost every window in the Palace there."

There were sinister rumors as to what happened to the crowd guilty of this enormity—of people being shot down indiscriminately—but she had been unable to test their accuracy, as now even regular German residents were not allowed free course in the streets.

"Rioting is now," she continued, "of daily occurrence, the people especially resenting the fact that they are not allowed now to purchase more than a quarter of a pound of butter or fat at once."

"The Kaiser is now never cheered. When he passes through Berlin it is in a closed motor, preceded and followed by other motors filled with soldiers and officials armed to the teeth."

"So far as business is concerned, Berlin is a dead city. Almost all the wholesale houses are permanently closed. The others are only open two days per week, and must get a permit before they sell any goods, and the officials see that nothing is allowed to go out likely to be of service to them. The price of everything has gone up terribly," she continued.

One of the most significant changes she had noticed was in relation to the munition works, which formerly ran day and night, but now only worked irregularly. Employees questioned as to the cause of this were unanimous that there was a shortage of material.

"This," she remarked, "is beginning to tell on the people, who are becoming more and more depressed as time passes. In Berlin the people openly clamor for peace. I have heard the cry frequently in the city, 'For God's sake give us peace at any cost.' People allowed to enter Berlin from other districts say the same thing is observable elsewhere."

Reports of rioting in England are circulated from time to time. Such were the reports circulated, that when she reached this country she was amazed. She expected to find the towns in ruins and the people either starved or enslaved.

"The great mass of the people now," added the lady, "despair, of beating England, and the soldiers who are sent back wounded tell the most harrowing stories of shortage of munitions and food."

The Economy of Good Roads

New Life and Energy Put Into Community Through Good Roads

In a certain community the people were certain that they could not afford good roads. Through mistaken ideas of economy they dragged through the mud more than half the year. The effect of the bad road was disastrous. Young people of spirit and enterprise left the community, going to cities or to other states to make their homes. Social life was well-nigh impossible because farm homes were linked together only by hideous depths of clinging miry clay. The road so affected those who lived by them and traveled them that the whole community took on a tinge of sadness and depression. Then there came a man who had lived in a region of good roads, a man of faith and enthusiasm. He began with the road drag to smooth up and let the water off a stretch of road. As it got better he dragged it again. He kept at it enthusiastically until in his light buggy he could go swiftly and easily to the village for the mail. Men were incredulous; they said, "Wait until we really have bad roads." They waited; the man dragged again; his road kept hard and dry, like a racetrack. Then others believed. Dragging began in earnest in that township. A little calculation revealed that a dollar's worth of horse energy spent in dragging teams that must draw loaded wagons over those roads. The whole region inhaled new hope. This year a stone road will bisect the township in one direction and elsewhere dragging is being religiously done. Thus has new life and energy been put into a whole community.

No Halfway House

This war must be either a great triumph, or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that counts in the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German war-maker. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo, and left them to pay even their own share of the bill, and to impose the £200,000,000 of new taxation, which would be necessary for this purpose, would discredit them hopelessly, and lead inevitably to their downfall. Whatever words they may use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their state; and if it turned out in the end that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice, their anger with their present leaders would be unbounded.—Westminster Gazette.

Spending It On

The musketry instructor had just been giving a lesson on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward, blushing awkwardly. "Yes, my man?" said the instructor, encouragingly.

"Plaze, sor," stammered the searcher after knowledge, "is it right that the harder Oi pull the trigger—the farder the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take? Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

Great Britain's absolute supremacy of the seas is beyond question; and the superiority of the allies in men, money and munitions is not to be challenged. Lord Northcliffe declares that in his six visits to the front he has always been struck by the splendid health, excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. He was also impressed by the immense number of men in reserve, covering miles and miles of ground and by the quantities of munitions deposited everywhere. In only one department has the German any pretension to superiority. The Prince of the Power of the Air, which is another name for His Satanic Majesty, is getting too much of his own way in what the Kaiser would probably now call "his element." While the wounds inflicted by the German aircraft so far have been by comparison with the damage done generally in the war, mere pin-pricks, they suggest an infinite capacity for mischief when weather conditions are favorable, and unless more vigorous action is taken to challenge their aerial supremacy. That the British government and people are not blind to the situation we know and much is being done to beat the Hun upon his own ground, if we may so call the circumambient air. But we have to "get a move on" and possibly the pin pricks which are intensely irritating to the British body and soul, may tend to accelerate our movement. The Teutons are not having it all their own way in the clouds by any means. Italian aeroplanes killed eight hundred Austrian soldiers in barracks at Lalsbach on February 19th and that makes up for the killing of many English civilians, men, women and children, by German Zeppelins.

The whole history of the war shows the potentiality of aircraft in warfare and the lesson is that for Great Britain the control of the air is as important as the control of the sea. It means nothing less than the creation of a second British navy to rule the winds as the first one does the waves. Great Britain cannot afford to be, and dare not be, inferior to any other country in aerial power. Our thanks really are due to the Kaiser for giving us a valuable lesson and rubbing it well in. We must not regard the cost of aerial squadrons as simply one of the burdens of the present war. It is rather a permanent investment and one that will involve permanent expenditure for construction and maintenance. In the present stage of aerial navigation aircraft of all kinds will tend to become obsolete in even less time than do the battleships. The Zeppelin and aeroplane may be as good the day it is put into the scrap heap as the day it was built, just as many a fine warship has had to be put on the retired list simply because something better has been devised. It is just the same with all kinds of industrial plants. Machines are thrown out, not because they have lost anything of their original efficiency, but they cannot compete with machines of later invention and improved type. For Great Britain the best and most up-to-date of aerial war-craft will always be just good enough and none too good. The discarded machines may find new spheres of usefulness in the paths of peace. It will be passing strange if the immense possibilities in the way of aerial navigation demonstrated by the war do not result in a great utilization of dirigibles and aeroplanes for commercial purposes. They are not likely to compete seriously with the railways and steamships for the heavy freight traffic, but special fields of usefulness can certainly be found for them.—Henry Daby, in Montreal Star.

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Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take? Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

BARGAIN SPECIALS At Spooner's This Week.

Mens fine shirts, reg. 1.25 for 75c.
Mens all horsehide work gloves,
reg. 1.25 for 95c.
Mens fine neckties, reg. 50c for 25c.
Mens work shoes, reg. \$4 for 3.25.

A. G. SPOONER

Vulcan, Gent's Furnishings Alberta



HORSE BREEDERS CARDS and CERTIFICATES



AT THE
VULCAN ADVOCATE PRESS

O-CEDAR POLISH and MOPS

Triangular Mop 75c and 1.25
Round Mop 1.00 and 1.50
Triangular Combination, 1 dry
and one oiled mop, both for 1.25
O-Cedar Polish, 4 oz. bottle 25c
" " 12 " 50c
" " 1 quart can 1.25
" " 1-2 gallon can 2.00
" " 1 gallon can 3.00

Buy in large cans and save money

Sanitary Dustpans, save stooping 70c
Dustpan Brush, save stooping 25c
Scrubbing Brushes and Brooms, a large
variety to choose from.

J. WOLFE

Vulcan, Alberta

STANDING OF VULCAN BOYS AT CLARESHOLM AGRICULTU. COLLEGE

The following are the marks
and standing of students from
the Vulcan and district who com-
pleted their first year at Clares-
holm school of Agriculture:-

1st. year Boys. Possible mark
4700, Standing:-

Ross Walker, 3636.8, 7th
M. Norton, 3333.6, 13th
H. Johnston, 3253.5, 15th
J. McFarland, 3079.2, 22nd

The following are the marks
and standing of students who re-
ceived their diplomas:-

Second year Boys, Possible
mark, 5400, Standing:-
C.E. Davis, 3887.3, 5th
O.J. Rushfeldt, 3682.5, 13th
W. Rushfeldt, 3448.8, 15th

GERMAN FOOD RIOTS DESCRIBED AS HELL LET LOOSE

The food riots in Berlin last
Tuesday are described by 'Vor-
waerts', the German Socialist
newspaper, as 'Hell let loose.'

Speaking of the incident, the
newspaper says: "Some of the
conflicts between the hungry peo-
ple and the police took place in
the very centre of the city. The
inmates of the kaiser's palace
clearly heard the tumult and the
shooting which followed it. The
whole day was like one in a civil
war. In the workingmens dis-
trict a crowd attempted to rush
several provision stores, but the
police lined the streets and a
battle ensued. Nearly a dozen
people were wounded and taken
to hospitals."

Jas. McNaughton, M.L.A., has
received word from the Telephone
Department at Edmonton to the
effect that a continuous tele-
phone service will be given at
Vulcan, Champion and Carman-
provided the subscribers are
willing to pay the extra cost of
maintainance. Petitions are be-
ing circulated in this district and
if they are signed by enough
subscribers the new system will
be put in operation at once.
The extra charge on each tele-
phone, we understand will be
\$3.00 per year. — Carmangay
Sun.

Bennett and Railway Loans.

In the recent debate in the
Ottawa house on the question of
railway loans to the C. N.R. and
G.T.P., R.B. Bennett, in a long
speech, reviewed the situation.
He said that he would prefer to
see these railroads placed in the
hands of the receivers. He would
not oppose the Government's
proposal as he believed that the
country was at the end of tem-
porary aid to railways.

THIS WEEK-END

We are again offering specials at prices
that cannot be beaten

LADIES' WEAR

In this department we have the newest and latest
goods and we are offering the following at prices
which cannot be repeated when the goods are sold

Ginghams, all colours in checks and stripes 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c and 17c.
Prints, good fast colours 13c and 15c. Ladies and Misses Blouses 85 to \$3
Long Silk Gloves, all shades 1.15

GROCERY SPECIALS

Robin Hood Porridge Oats per tube 20c
Krinkle Corn Flakes, 4 for 30c
"Alberta's Best" coffee usually 50c per lb. 40c
Tomato Ketchup, gallon cans 65c
Apples, gallon cans 60c
Wagstaff's Jams, 4 lb. pails 80c

Fresh Vegetables and Strawberries for week-end

Fresh Meats. Highest Prices Paid for Farm Produce

Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd.
VULCAN ALBERTA

10.00 REWARD—Estray from N. W.
34 15-25, 1 grey and bay yearling colt
and 1 2-year old colt. Grey colt has
wire cut on leg. No brands. 1 red
heifer 2 years old—no brand. 10.00 re-
ward for recovery or information lead-
ing to same.—W. M. Bowie, Vulcan.

Mail Contract.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed
to the Postmaster General, will be
received at Ottawa until noon, on
Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916
for the conveyance of His Maj-
esty's Mails, on a proposed con-
tract for four years, twice per
week on the route Champion
Rural Route No. 1, from the Post-
master General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing fur-
ther information as to conditions
of proposed contract may be seen
and blank forms of Tender may
be obtained at the Post Office of
Champion, and at the office of the
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's office,
Calgary, 5th of May, 1916,
D.A. Bruce,
Post Office Inspector.
m17-t3.

FOR SALE—Good Seed Oats, early
variety 90 days. Can be sown late. 30
cents per bushel. Jacobson Bros.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....99
" No. 2.....96
" No. 3.....91
Rejected No. 1.....90
" No. 2.....87
" No. 3.....82
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....34 1/2
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....30 1/2
" No. 1 Feed.....29 1/2
" No. 2 Feed.....28 1/2
Barley, No. 3.....45
" No. 4.....38
Feed.....30
Flax No. 1 N.W.....1 1/8
" No. 2 C.W.....1 1/4
" No. 3 C.W.....1 1/2
Rye.....60
Eggs.....22
Butter.....30
Cattle, live.....1 1/2
Cows.....1 1/2
Hogs......09
Dressed Hogs......11

SLATER SHOES

We have just received a shipment of the Celebrated
Slater Shoe—CANADA'S BEST SHOE—of which
we are the Selling Agents in Vulcan. Without the
Slate on the Sole it is not a Slater Shoe.

MEN'S SLATER SHOES

Velour Buttoned, value 5.50
Gun Metal Blucher, value 5.50
Gun Metal Bob, value 6.00
Velour Calf Blucher, value 6.50
Patent Blucher, value 6.00
Patent Buttoned, value 6.50

E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872



The Forehanded Man

is the man who plans his own
future with care and foresight.
When his opportunity comes,
he is ready for it. The posses-
sion of a Bank Account is of
first importance. Our Savings
Department will help you.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$3,000,000
Surplus \$1,475,000